Advice Available on Practicability and Methods of Irrigation

During the recent hot and dry weather many farmers in Appomattox County must have been thinking about irrigation. Generally speaking, it is too late to make plans for irrigation this year. Mr. Ed Dickerson local Soil Conservationist, says it is the proper time, however, for farmers who are interested in irrigation to find out if they are ready for it and what steps they should take now to be prepared for dry weather next year.

While average annual rainfall in the state is usually adequate to meet the weather requirements of all crops, the average rainfall during some months of the growing season is inadequate for alfalfa, pasture grasses and other crops. Distribution of rainfall within the state is such that prolonged drought periods occur during the growing season in many years.

Irrigation, like any other farm enterprise, should be undertaken only when the resulting benefits can be expected to offset all irrigation costs and return a reasonable profit. Mr. Dickerson says that considerable evidence has been obtained by the State Experiment Stations and individual farmers that irrigation of certain crops during dry periods can be undertaken profitably. These crops are alfalfa, improved pasture grasses, vegetable crops, potaotes, tobacco, fruit crops and berries. Before any farmer considers irrigation seriously, he should be sure that he can comply with the following basic requirements:

1. His land must be capable of producing at least moderately high yields of adapted crops.

2. An adequate supply of good quality water must be available within reasonable pumping distance.

3. He will need a well prepared plan for his proposed irrigation system that will meet the requirements and conditions of his farm.

4. He must be prepared to operate his irrigation system efficiently in accordance with the prepared plans.

5. He will have to be prepared to increase his fertilizer application in line with the increased yields to be expected. Water alone will not do the job.

6. A good soil management program must be practiced continually.

If the above requirements are met, his irrigation system may be expected to show a profit over a period of years.

Mr. Dickerson says that one of the hardest requirements to meet is a dependable supply of good water. If a stream is to be used for your water supply it should be measured late this month or next month when the rate of flow has been reduced by dry weather. Remember, when you need water the worst the stream may have its lowest flow. For each acre of alfalfa, pasture or orchard grass that you wish to irrigate, you should have a flow of at least 12 gallons per minute in the stream. A system for most field crops will require 10 gallons per minute for each acre irrigated, while vegetable crops and tobacco will require 8 to 9 gallons per minute.

Many farmers will not be able to take all the water they may need from a stream flowing through their land without damaging their neighbor's supply. Under these circumstances it is wise to provide for your needs by the construction of a reservoir or large pond. Wherever possible, these reservoirs should be fed by a dependable and constantly flowing spring or have a watershed large enough to insure filling them at least twice a year. If you cannot meet these requirements and have to depend on what you can store in your pond, you should start the irrigation season with at least 1.3 acre feet of water for each acre of alfalfa, pasture or orchard you wish to irrigate. Most field crops will require an acre foot of storage and vegetable crops should have about 0.8 of an acre foot.

If you have one or more ponds at the present time, but do not know how much water they will hold, you can calculate it approximately by the following method. Multiply the surface area (in acres) by the average maximum depth (depth near trickle tube) of the pond. This result multiplied by 0.4 will give you the approximate number of acre feet of water that you have in your pond.

These and many other provisions have to be made before you are ready to buy a system and start irrigating. If you are a cooperator with the Robert E. Lee Soil Conservation District you can obtain this necessary information by contacting the local office in Appomattox. Mr. ... will be glad to discuss ... with you and make available the services of his office.

Lincoln was nominated for presidency in Chicago in 1860.

Richard D. Robinson

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That's *exactly* what the railroads do.

They buy their own rights of way, build and maintain their own tracks and stations, their own signaling systems and safety devices, and pay big taxes on these facilities. They do this from their own pocket, without receiving one cent from public funds.

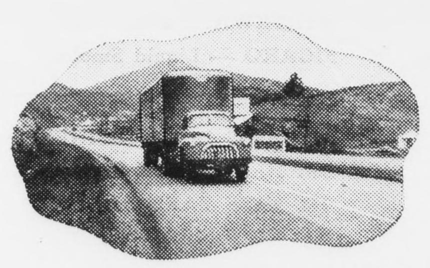
Naturally, they would like to see their competitors do the same. But it doesn't work that way.

The three other forms of commercial transportation use highways, airports, waterways, signaling systems and safety devices which are built and maintained by federal, state and municipal funds — *with your taxpayer dollars. Strangely enough, even the railroads find a considerable part of their tax dollars going into funds to help build and support facilities their competitors use!* And for a profit.

If the other carriers stood on their own two feet, all four could compete on an equal basis, which is all the railroads ask. And the public would be served much better, as it always is in open competition.

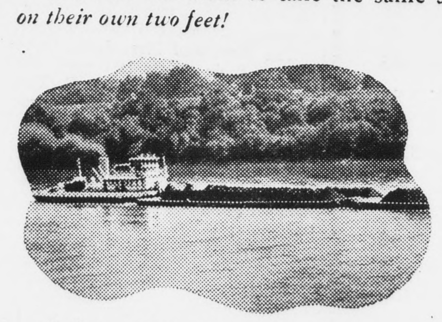
It's time the highway, air and waterway carriers paid their own way, all the way.

It's time for them to take the same stand the railroads take — *on their own two feet!*

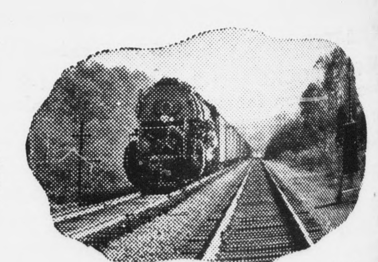


To build and maintain highways used by big trucks cost $5 billion per year. The private motorist, farmer and light truck operator pay the biggest part of the bill.

Through 1953, the Federal government alone had spent more than $2 billion in tax dollars on construction of civil airports and airways.



At the end of last year, 4.3 billion taxpayer dollars had been spent by Uncle Sam for river and harbor transportation facilities.



But the railroads operate year in and year out and never receive one cent of subsidy.

Norfolk and Western Railway

Standing On Its Own Two Feet—Paying Its Own Way, All The Way, All The Time.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS

International Uniform Sunday School Lessons

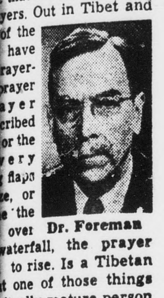
DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Scripture: Psalm 46:10; Isaiah 40:30-31; ... 11:1-13; Philippians 4:6, 7; ... 4:14-16. Devotional Reading: Psalm 4.

Growing by Prayer

Lesson for July 25, 1954

IT IS TRUE that we can grow spiritually through prayer; but it is not true that we can grow by any prayers. Out in Tibet and ... parts of the ... they have ... prayer-... or prayer ... A prayer ... been inscribed ... wheel or the ... and every ... the flag flaps ... breeze, or ... time the ... turns over ... the waterfall, the prayer is supposed to rise. Is a Tibetan who puts out one of those things a spiritually mature person ... religion? Of course he is ... Jesus told a story about a ... and a tax-collector, both ... prayed in the same temple to the same God. But the tax-collector grew by his prayer, while the Pharisee certainly did not. ... God said to the Israelites, ... you make many prayers ... not listen," they were surely not growing by the prayers they made.



Dr. Foreman

... and Wait

... trouble is that so many ... are just variations on the ... theme, "Gimme." They are ... through and through, and ... never fails to shrink the ... Then some people in praying ... the talking and never listen ... if God is saying anything ... "They that wait on the ... shall renew their strength," ... prophet says,—not those who ... loudest and longest. "Be still ... know" is as true as it ever ... For the laws of prayer have ... changed since man and God ... spoke with each other. The ... by which we grow is not ... one-way thing, a kind of ... line on which we have ... a transmitter and God only ... receiver. There is such a thing ... too noisy with our desires ... demands.

'... Everything...'

... is another side to this. We ... never to feel shy about asking God's help at any time. Paul ... to his friends at Philippi, no ... from his own experience, ... no anxiety about anything, ... in everything . . . let your requests be made known to God." ... knew very well that God does ... say "Yes" to all our requests. ... was in jail at the time he wrote ... words. Is it likely he had ... prayed to get out? We do ... that before this time he had ... prayed to God earnestly to have ... thorn in the flesh" removed. We ... know what that "thorn" ... perhaps a pain or a disease ... could not be cured. Perhaps ... hoped for some miracle to ... him. But God did not send ... miracle; he sent something ... better. Paul learned that ... strength is made perfect in ... weakness, something he would not ... known had he not been weak. ... while we have every right to ... God our desires in prayer, ... have to remember that he ... what is best, and not we ... selves.

'... Throne of Grace'

... conversation, one of the best ... rules is: "Remember to ... you are speaking." This is ... as true when we are talking ... God as when we are talking ... other people. That great ... in Hebrews, the "throne of ... grace," expresses two vital truths. ... is that our prayers are going ... a Throne. God is the sovereign ... this universe; his throne is ... power itself. There is nothing too ... for the God of the Throne. ... a throne of judgment too; and ... knows very well whether we ... to have our prayers answered the way we want them, or ... We have access through ... Christ to come before God with ... boldness; but it is to a throne we ... and we must not forget that. ... can never dictate to the throne. ... it is the throne of Grace. More ... mere power sits in control of ... things. The true God is a God ... love and grace and mercy. "He ... knoweth our frame, he remembereth that we are dust." God is actually more interested in our welfare than we are in our own. God ... eager to help us than we ... to be helped. Our prayers do ... so much change God's mind ... induce him to do something for ... as they release the divine purpose on our behalf. This is why it ... important to grow, as Christians, into the stature of Christ; ... only as we grow Christlike can ... become aware of what God's ... will is, and so be able to ... as Christ himself would pray.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

Seed Treatment Recommended

Seed treatment with an appropriate fungicide is cheap assurance of good plant stands for small grain growers.

S. B. Fenne, plant pathologist at VPI, says seed treatment should be a regular practice. Most seedsmen sell treated seed, but the grower should treat any untreated lots either bought or home grown. The treatment destroys several seedborne fungi that cause plant diseases, checks soil-infesting fungi that rot the seed or kill the seedling, and helps control weeds by establishing better stands of grain.

Seed treatment will largely prevent stinking smut of wheat, loose and covered smuts of oats, seed born strip disease, and the covered and black loose smut diseases of barley. It will also reduce the amount of scab on wheat and barley. It will not control loose smut of wheat and brown loose smut of barley. Fungicides protect the seed until conditions are favorable for fermination and do not reduce the germination of the seed.

First clean the seed to remove weed seeds, light grain and debris. Make the treatment at least 24 hours before sowing so the chemical fumes can penetrate throughout the lot seed. Treatment may be done one or two months before planting. Store treated seed in a dry place.

Seed treatment can be done quickly but requires some kind of mixing machine. Commercial treaters, home-made treaters, concrete mixers, or churns can be used.

For wheat, oats, barley, and rye use ½ ounce of Ceresan M. per bushel, or use Panogen, Agrox, or Secrete according to the manufacturers' directions.

Add the preferred fungicide at the recommended rate, run the seed through the treater and place it in bags for storage.

Chemical treatments call for special precautions. Like flour, cement, and many other substances, the mercury dusts are injurious to the lungs if inhaled in large quantities. However, most seed disinfectants are also poisonous, so be careful not only to avoid breathing the fumes, but also avoid their prolonged contact with the skin.

Regardless of the type of treating machine used, it should always be located in the building so any flying dust will be carried quickly out-of-doors. Wear a clean, dry cloth or filter mask over the nose and mouth. Change the cloth or filter pad often enough to keep a clean filtering surface. Avoid an accumulation of chemical on the skin.

Keep treated seed out of reach of all kinds of animals. If it is not needed for planting, it should be burned or buried. If it is to be saved for planting the following year, lobel it plainly and store carefully.

Hold treated seed in sacks or in bulk for at least 24 hours before planting to permit the volitile gases to penetrate into the seed coat. Do not store treated seed in airtight containers.

In many areas of the state local commercial companies offer seed cleaning and treating services.

BIRD NAMED NEW SUPERVISOR

Executive Directr I. T. Quinn of the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries has announced that the man appointed to succeed M. Wheeler Kesterson as supervising game warden of the Daniel Boone District is Ben L. Bird, who has been game warden of Bland County in that district for more than 22 years. He will assume his new duties July 16th.

Subscription rate: $2.00 a year; payable in advance.

FARMERS UNION BACKS WHEAT QUOTAS

John B. Vance, President of the Virginia Farmers Union, announced today that the State Board of Directors, in session this week, unanimously adopted a resolution urging all Virginia wheat growers to vote in favor of a continuation of wheat marketing quotas for 1955.

Vance said, "If wheat producers should reject quotas, this will mean that the wheat price support level will be cut to 50 percent of parity, and wheat farmers would still be required to plant within their wheat allotments in order to qualify for price supports on their other allotment crops, such as tobacco, peanuts, corn or cotton. I feel that this is one of the toughest regulations I have ever seen promulgated upon the farmers of this State, and yet we have to recognize that the Secretary of Agriculture has that authority under present law."

If wheat quotas are approved in the July 23 referendum, price supports will be effective for 1955 for farmers who do not overplant their allotments at a level yet to be determined by Congress. If the Senate should boost the level set by the House to 90% of parity, and if the House concurs and the President sings the bill, the price support level would be about $2.24 per bushel. If the House version at 82½% of parity sticks, the support level would be about $2.18 per bushel. However, should the Administration win its fight for 75% of parity, the support rate would plunge to about -1.87 per bushel.

The VFU president said, "I am convinced that upon the decision of wheat farmers in the quota referendum will also depend to a considerable extent the whole future of price support legislation."

Louisiana's state capitol building at Baton Rouge, is the tallest in the nation.

Hixburg

Hixburg, July 19.- Mr. Marvin Glover, who has been training in Camp Gordon, is at home for a fourteen day leave before going on to a Virginia camp.

Mr. Asher Ford, of California, was the recent week-end guest of Mr. E. P. Sears. Although he is 83, he drove his car all the way to Virginia. He says he will drive it again next summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Sears are the proud parents of another son, whom they named "Samuel Daniel Sears" for his much loved and honored paternal great grandfather.

Misses Anne and Louella Martin spent last week at Holliday Lake, as representatives of their 4-H Club.

Mr. and Mrs James Aurelious Carson celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary, in their spacious home, on the evening of July 13, from eight to ten o'clock.

A handsome silver platter, knives forks and spoons in her pattern, "Rondo," besides dishes and odd pieces loaded the table in the hall.

Tall white candles, in silver candlesticks, and white gladioli adorned the dining table, where a huge three-tiered wedding cake was cut.

Mesdames Charles Williams and Eugene Sears served punch to a hundred friends.

WHEAT PRODUCERS MUST SHOW MARKET CARDS TO AVOID PENALTY ON WHEAT

To sell this year's wheat without paying a marketing-quota penalty, farmers must have a marketing card from their county ASC office identifying their wheat is penalty free.

Unless a marketing card is presented at the time of sale, buyers are instructed to collect $1.12 per bushel penalty. All farmers who have harvested wheat within their farm's wheat allotment will be eligible for marketing card certifying that they have complied with their allotments. Those without cards will be charged the penalty fee on the assumption that they have harvested wheat in excess of their allotments.

Marketing cards must be called for in person at the county ASC office, or requested by letter to the county office by eligible farmers. In some cases where farmers overplanted and then cut the overplanted wheat for hay, plowed it under 'or green manure, or used it for some purpose other than wheat for grain to bring them under compliance, a second check of the farm is necessary to confirm the use of the overplanted acres. Under such circumstances there may be some delay before a compliance card can be issued.

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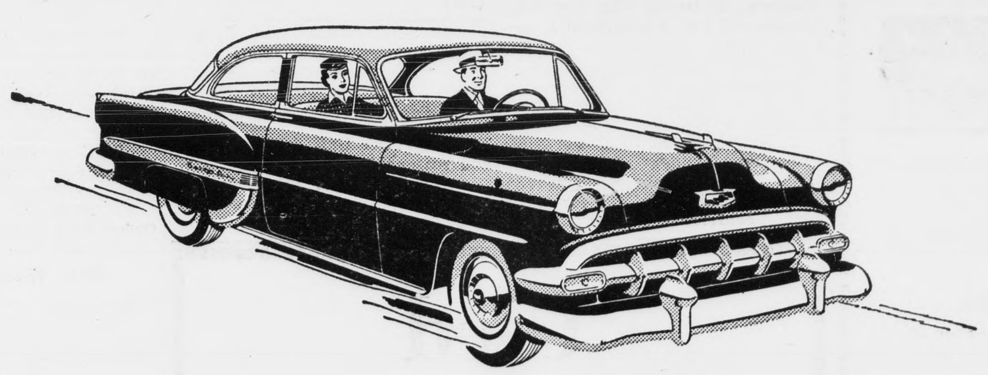

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Famed Knee-Action Ride—Chevrolet gives you the only Unitized Knee-Action on any low-priced car—one big reason for that finer big-car ride!

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